"If they're Rich's Shoes they're proper."

Ten-one F-Cor. 10th.

Those who are interested in fencing will find the correct footwear here in vast assortment. This is the only stock in town of footwear made expressly for wear while engaged in this most interesting and exhilarating

The same completeness is to be found in footwear for other sports-riding, hunting, golfing, shooting. The correct effects are here-the exclusively distinctive styles not shown elsewhere-not to be found south of New York.

Particular attention is directed to the men's hunting boots and riding boots, of which we always show a most complete assortment.

Advance styles in women's spring and summer footwear are already being shown for the benefit of those who are contemplating Southern travel, where lighter weight will be required.

It is a most significant fact that we have furnished the evening and reception footwear for more than seveneighths of the participants in recent events in social life. Which means that this is the only stock of correct footwear in this city.

B. RICH'S SONS.

Ten-one F-Cor. 10th.

66 (COLUMBIA"

Pasteurized Butter

precludes all possibility of contracting TYPHOID and other germ diseases resulting from the use of impure butter. "Columbia" Pasteurized Butter is sold only by us. 35c, lb.

LF5-LB. BOX FINEST ELGIN CREAMERY, \$1.60. Fresh near-by Country Eggs a specialty.

JAS. F. OYSTER, Cor. 9th and Pa. Ave.-'Phone 271.

SQUARE STANDS in Center, K Street, Riggs and Busts and Bas Relief of

Wagner, Beethoven

and Mozart.

23c. Each.

DROOP'S MUSIC HOUSE,

925 Pa. Ave. 'Helps' for the

Housekeeper.

-There is always some touching up to be done around the house to keep it looking spick and span. Hence this list of "helps:"
- Floor Stains, 35c. qt.
- Old English Floor Wax, 50c. lb.
- Butcher's Boston Polish, 50c. lb.
- Best Gold Enamel, 20c. bottle.
- Bath Tub Enamel, 30c. ½-pt. can.
- Decorative Enamel, 25c. ½-pt. can.
- Furniture Varnish, 25c. pt.
- "Peerless" Furniture Polish, 25c. bot.
- Glass Globes, special, 20c. each.

Geo. F. Muth & Co., Formerly "Ryneal's," 418 7th Street.

ALL-WOOL FELTS AND CARPET LININGS. Slag for Roofing, Building and Roofing Papers of Every Kind,—

Every Kind,— Send for Samples. TAR and PITCHES of all grades, Oils of Coal-Tar. Save Money and Property by using our ASBESTOS GOODS.

E. B. Warren & Co., Coal Tar Products, Contractors' Supplies,
27TH AND H STREETS N.W.,
Telephone West 56. Washington, D. C.
no30-s, tukth-tf-21 ***************

Clearance Sale of

JOSEPH AUERBACH. 623 Penna. Ave.

Dr. Burkhart's Wonderful Offer.

30 Days' Treatment

For 25 Cents.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound

The whole world pays tribute to Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound as the purest, cheapest and best remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Malaria, Stomach and all Kidney Diseases, Catarrh, Tired Feeling in the Morning, Poor Appetite, Sour, Sick or Bloated Stomach and LaGrippe. 10 days' trial free. All druegists.

DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O. GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS.

QUINA=LAROCHE When overworked, the nerves become unstrung and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Cold. Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fever

Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the entire system. PARIS: 22 RUE DROUOT. New York: E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 N. William St.

\$3.00 Silk Elastic Stocking

Beautiful Women



Ladies are delighted with our new Electric Machine for improving the complexion.

Doctors Indorse its Merits for removing wrinkles, freckles, pimples, black-heads, moles, superfluous hair, smallpox pits, scars, all discolorations of the face, giving you a beautiful, white, clear complexion in a short time. The price is within the reach of all. We are the only people using this method in Washington.

ashington. One treatment free. Our Sul-tar positively turns gray hair back to natural color in a few days. (No dyes used.)

Madame Julia Mays. Consultation free. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Don't forget—No. 1116 F st. n.w., next door to Columbia Theater, west. Room 4, one flight. 1t

Cash only and the narrowest margin of profit



for solid oak Dining Chairs, with brace arms and cane seats. The kind that others sell at \$1 and \$1.25.

Shows how we are slashing prices now. This is a fair sample of the bargains you can expect here this morth. You'll find proportionate values in all kinds of reliable furniture at our six big stores.

Jackson

915-917-919-921 Seventh St., Through to 636 Mass. Ave.

Dr. Shade's **Electro-Medical Parlors.** \$10.00 Per Month.

Dr. Shade gives electric treatment as low as \$10.00 a month, including medicines—his celebrat-ed electric remedies. All diseases treated; thirty years' practice. Consultation free. Hours-9 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 1 p.m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and

Children's "Foot= Form" Boots. \$1.50 to \$3.

-The only absolutely hygienic Shoes for children's wear. Made on sensible lasts that accommodate growing feet. Made of the finest and softest leathers, yet possessed of great durability. All sizes. Priced from \$1.50 to \$3.

Edmonston's, 1334 F.

A SAHARA RAILROAD.

Line Building From Algeria Through

The railroad which France extended

some years ago through western Algeria. from the seaport of Oran to the town of Ain-Safra, on the southern border of that colony, is now being steadily pushed southward into the desert. The road was built to Ain-Safra because that town occupies one of the numerous breaches in the southern mountain ranges leading to the Sahara, and is therefore favorably situated for the extension of a railroad into the desert. Ain-Safra is 3,570 feet above the sea and lies on the Saharan slope, its oasis being watered by a perennial stream, which flows east to the Wady Namus, whose waters flow straight south into the Sahara.

The railroad, therefore, has been pushed eastward along the valley of the stream that gives life to Ain-Safra; having reached the Wady Namus, track laying has been extended southward through its valley Stations have been established at the Arat towns of Tiut, Moghrar and Djemen bou Resg, where all trains stop. Six more sta-tions will be established along the route. The road is to push some hundreds of is now in the possession of the French. Several post offices have already been established in oases on the way to Tuat. Until within a few years only a few European travelers had penetrated to this isolated Mohammedan community. The na-tives raise good crops of wheat, barley, cotton and other articles which they require, including an abundant supply of vegetables. France is thus using the new railroad to establish its influence in parts of the north-

ern Sahara to which, five years ago, scarcely any European influence had penetrated.

GOOD APPETITE

perfect digestion and sound, refreshing sleep follow the use of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It has been sold since 1847for over half a century it has held the reputation of the world's greatest tonic and strength giver.

Mrs. Kendal writes: "The gennine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has helped me considerably to keep my strength. I consider it the best nutritive tonic and table beverage I know of." The genuine

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

has stood the test of time. Do not be defrauded by cheap sub**CLUBS IN CHURCHES**

New Movement to Draw Men Closer Together.

STARTED IN CHURCH OF COVENAN

Dr. Hamlin Tells the History of the Pioneer Organization.

MANY SOCIAL FEATURES

A comparatively new and distinctive featire that has given impetus to both social life and religious work has been introduced into several of the churches of the city The movement, which is meeting with marked success, is the banding together of the men of the congregations into what is known as "men's clubs."

These clubs, while in direct touch with the church, and, of course, more or less religious in their aspects, are not characteristically so. They combine in many if not all respects the social life to be found in organizations of a similar nature outside the church.

They have almost the same rules and regulations governing their membership and conduct of affairs. They have regular meetings at stated intervals, which are made as interesting as possible for the members. Not infrequently their meetings are addressed by well-known lecturers, scientists and men of letters on live topics of the day. On certain stated occasions they hold public receptions to which the members of the congregations incidentally connected with the clubs are invited to listen to interesting programs of music, with the congregation of all or oration, generally a combination of all.

A buffet supper is generally served to the members and their friends at the conclusion of these meetings.

The idea of organizing men's clubs in the churches originated, it is believed, with the Rev. Dr. Teunis Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, in this city, and the story of their genesis is better told per-haps in his own words. In conversation with an Evening Star reporter he said:
"I am under the impression that I am the originator of the idea of men's clubs in the churches, and that the Men's Social Club of the Church of the Covenant was the plo-neer of such organizations in this country. At all events no one else has so far claimed the honor, and until they do we will take

the credit to ourselves.

"About eight years ago," continued Dr. Hamlin, "I conceived the idea of bringing the men connected with my church into closer social relations than had hitnerto existed. With this ultimate object in view I invited a number of gentlemen to meet me at the Church of the Covenant on a certain evening without divulging at the time my object for bringing them together.

Men Not Acquainted.

"I think I invited about twenty of the leading men of the church, and when the evening in question arrived all but one were present. It was interesting to listen then to the conversation between them, while they were seated in a sort of a semicircle in one of the rooms of the church waiting for me to disclose the object of he mysterious meeting.

"It was apparent from their talk that many were not acquainted, some not knowing even the names of those who sat next to them.

"Do you attend the Church of the Covenant?" asked Mr. Brown inquiringly of his neighbor, Mr. Smith. "Yes; do you? I thought I saw you here a few Sundays ago," and so on. I only cite this to illustrate that in large churches it is very pos-sible for men to belong to the same congregation for years and not be thrown into contact with each other. They enter by different doors, occupy seats perhaps on opposite sides of the church, and conse
its use. quently never touch elbows while worshiping at the same shrine. It was to obviate just such social conditions as these that I had called the men I have referred to

From the drift of their conversation I saw that something must be done to bring them into touch, and my preconceived idea of forming a club or social organization among them was made the more manifest. When I proposed the idea it met with instant favor. 'It was just what they had been looking for, they all agreed. I seized the opportunity, and before we adjourned the Men's Social Club of the Church of the Covenant was an established fact.

"We began our social rehabilitation, if I may so term it, with twenty-five members. The minimum age limit was thirty. Since that time the club has steadily increased in membership and interest, until now we proudly point to 150 names on our roles. This has all been accomplished, as I said, within the last few years. We found it more desirable for many purposes to reduce the eligible age to twenty-five, however,

and this has proved to be a good move. The Age Question.

"One idea for fixing on this age, and not allowing younger men to join the club, was not to conflict with the Christian Endeavor and other societies in the church that are composed of younger people. This club, I wish to impress upon you, is distinctively a men's club, and only members of the malalso be connected with the church. tion is conducted strictly on the club plan. Applicants are proposed for membership, voted on and elected by the members. The

club. Those wishing to become members seek us. We never seek them, and it is this fact that keeps up the esprit de corps of the organization, and has made it what it now is. It is a distinctively social or ganization and religion is never brought into its meetings directly "The club is governed and controlled by three committees, religious, philanthropic and social. The function first and second of these supply religious reading material and other literature for Peck's Memorial

Chapel in Georgetown, which is supported by the congregation of the Church of the Covenant. It is the duty of the social committee to arrange for the meetings of the club and the entertainment of its mem once a month, during nine months of the year. The meeting is not unlike the meet-ings of other social organizations in its "But it differs from many in the varied

and attractive musical and educational features for the benefit of the members. The latter feature we try to make as en tertaining as possible, and well known lec-

"Our next meeting, for instance," said Dr. Hamlin, "will be addressed by Mr. George Kennan, the eminent lecturer and Siberian traveler, who will give, I am sure, an interesting talk. Other noted men who have addressed the club en interesting topics are Dr. David J. Hill, assistant secretary of state; Prof. Emley, Andrew D. White and Alexander Graham Bell. The latter, I re nember, gave us an interesting account of how he invented the telephone, a talk I have never heard of him giving before or

since, certainly not in public.
"After the address we serve a buffet supper to the members and their guests, for each member is entitled to bring a guest to the meetings. The invitation cards are ilways gotten up in an attractive but neat "Once a year the club gives a reception t

the members of the congregation, which is always an interesting event.
"The church is beautifully decorated with flowers on this occasion, and the sic unusually fine. Some Officers.

"Last month the club gave a two hundred-plate dinner to the revision committee of the Presbyterian Church, then holding its annual session this city. Among the former presidents of the society may be mentioned Messrs. John B. Wight, Ellis H. Roberts, Prof. E. K. Rawson, William E. Curtis.

in two-thirds of the states of the Union. These requests have come, as a rule, from the pastors of those churches who have heard of our club and want to form an organization like it.

"Already a number of the Washington churches have taken up the idea and formed clubs similar to the one I have described. As a rule, the Episcopal churches maintain distinctive religious organizations, such as the Brotherhood of Andrew and the Brotherhood of Phillip and Andrew. But these prantizations have few, if any, of the features that characterize the 'Men's Social Club', of today."

OUTLET FOR OUR PRODUCTS

VIEWS OF A MEMBER OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR COMMITTEE.

Dredging the Bars at Gulf Ports-Opposition to Extravagance-Energy of Flowing Streams.

An influential member of the river and harbor committee in the House said today: The editorial in The Star, of the 8th instant on the capitalization of the cost and maintenance of the Isthmian canal has attracted considerable attention and is believed to be the first presentation of the subject by the press. It has a direct bearng upon all river and harbor matters. "In view of the probability of some defi-

nite action by Congress on the canal question at this session it becomes important to consider how we may best provide for the shipment of our surplus products to foreign markets by the shortest and cheapest lines. Since the great northern artery of trade via the lakes is frozen up during five months of the year and the Mississippi river is not yet navigable for vessels for more than six feet draught during tow stages, the only means of transportation to the sea for the great middle basin is by rail; and the shortest and best outlet is that of the gulf ports. But until Eads opened the South Pass these were congested by bars having only ten to twelve feet of water over them while the present freight-ers require not less than thirty feet

straight.
"Realizing this condition the governmen has been and still is making strenuous ef-forts by dredging and jetters to secure channels of ample capacity for the deepest ships across these bars, and has at length opened several of the gulf ports to depths of about twenty-six feet, which, though a reat improvement, does not suffice for the cheapest movement and the cost of mainte nance of these ch inels in the sea or large bays and lagoons, as at Pensacola, Mobile and Galveston, is almost prohibitive and is heavy annual drain upon the general Energy of Flowing Streams.

"Of late years great strides have been aken by the civil engineers of this counry who have given much study to the problem of utilizing the energy of flowing streams to the removal of bars by a system known as the reaction jetty, which has been tested by private parties at Aransas Pass, Tex., where phenomenal results have been secured at less than half the usual cost of former methods, which were devoid of results. At the last session of Congress the proposal to apply this natural method to the opening of the southwest pass had the effect of causing the govern-ment to radically change its plan and reduce its estimate by the large sum of \$7,000,000 for construction alone, but no appropriation was made, as the bill was

'talked to death' in the Senate.
"At Aransas Pass the reaction system will save more than \$1,000,000 and guarantees a channel when completed, and yet there are some sections of country where the desire to secure large appropriations from the public funds for expenditure in the 'district' is so great that the services

Opposition to Waste of Money.

"There are other districts and sections, nowever, which are remote from navigable waters and which do not reap any direct benefit from the river and harbor appropriation, which resent this lavish and indiscriminate waste of money for patronage and which desire results by the best methods and in the least time, that they may ship their products along the lines of least resistance to the open ports and thus reach their markets. These are the main sources of opposition to the expenditure of public funds for tentative and unsatisfactory plans of harbor improvements awaiting the time when 'experiment and experience shall have developed the most eco-

nomical methods of construction.' "It is a striking commentary upon two score years of experience that the latest report of the government on the Southwest Pass of the Mississippl river which controls a vast trade should be forced to make this admission of ignorance as to the best course

o pursue.

"But there is no competition in this class f public works, and until there is no change in method can be expected unless Congress will open the door to individual initiative and follow the excellent precedent estab-lished by Capt. Eads in 1875, when he opened the South Pass at his own risk and received payments therefore only after the channel had been secured."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Bureaus Suggested to Be Put Under The proposed consolidation under one

nead of the several bureaus which have to do with the foreign commerce of the country, as outlined in the bill introduced by Senator Nelson and favorably reported by the Senate committee, is the general subject of comment on the part of those who are at present in charge of the bureaus immediately concerned. For some time past the feeling has been gaining ground that the work done in these several offices should, for the purpose of effective administration, be assembled under a single responsible director, instead of being, as now, scattered through the several executive departments, leading in some nstances to useless duplication of work. Thus the bureau of foreign commerce o the Department of State is, by the pro-visions of the bill, intended to be combined bureau of navigation and the bureau of statistics of the Treasury De-partment. The new department, if organcoast and geodetic survey, which is charged by statute with the production of the charts and directories for the guidance of domestic navigation, and attention has been called to the fact that while the United States hydrographic office, performing the same function for foreign navigation and working entirely in the interests of the merchant marine of the United of the merchant marine of the United States, might with propriety be included in the new organization.

NAVAL EXPERIMENTAL PLANT.

Senator Hale's Bill to Establish One at At the instance of the Navy Departmen

Senator Hale has introduced in the Senate a bill intended to carry out a long-cherished plan of the naval engineers and es pecially Engineer-in-Chief Melville, to provide the navy with an experimental plant of the first class, somewhat on the lines of the magnificent German haval experimental plant at Charlottenberg, which has been of such benefit to the German navy. The bill provides an appropriation of \$400,-000 for the construction of a building at the Naval Academy at Annapolis and its equipment to deal with engineering prob-lems of value and interest to the navy

GETTING A PENSION CONTRACTOR OF THE PENSION

The Laws Under Which Millions Are Distributed.

FAVOR OF THE APPLICANT

Needy Veterans Cared For by a Generous Country.

WIDOWS AND DEPENDENTS

The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, shows that there are 997,735 pensioners on the government rolls, and that during the year the enormous sum of \$144,008,-460.01 was expended in payment of pensions and the administration of the pension office. There are on the rolls the names of 715,667 soldiers who served in the civil war, and also the names of 20,122 men who served in the navy of the United States during the same period. It costs nearly \$4,000,000 per year to pay the clerks and employes of the pension bureau, and the medical examiners and others engaged in the administration of the law. There are upon the rolls the names of nine widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, and 1,528 of the widows and survivors of the soldiers of the war of 1812. No country on earth has been so prodigal

in its bounty to the needy veterans of its wars. The rates of pensions granted range wars. The rates of pensions granted range from \$100 per month down to \$6 per month. Not only is a pension granted to a soldier, but to his widow, minor children and de-pendent relatives, under certain prescribed legal restrictions. Indeed, there are now on the rolls the names of 258,411 widows, children and dependent relatives of soldiers of our various wars. Since the foundation of the government there has been expended for pensions the sum of \$2,849,173,372.41. In spite of the fact, however, that in the distribution of this enormous sum of money fected, so that hardly a community exists anywhere in the land but has one or more persons receiving some small share of this governmental evidence of gratitude, there is great ignorance prevailing as to the scope and intent of the pension laws in general. It is honestly thought and stoutly maintained by many people that pensions are granted on favoritism, and that in some cases, no matter what the army service, there is no need of making application, as a pension will be withheld on the ground of alleged prejudice. Others have an idea that by virtue of army service have an idea that by virtue of army service alone a soldier and his survivors are entitled to a pension by merely calling the attention of the pension bureau to the fact that a soldier served, and that he or his survivors are needy.

In Favor of the Claimant.

The fact is that the pension laws have grown into a great system, and by experience in the adjudication of claims during a long period of years rules of practice have been put in force by the Secretary of the Interior, which must be complied with before pension can be granted. There are certain things that must be established by the claimant before his name can be placed on the rolls under the law, and yet at the same time the government furnishes every aid that is possible to secure to de-serving claimants that to which the law entitles them. The records of the War Department are open for him, and a great force of clerks in that department is constantly engaged in looking up the records of claimants and verifying, and, at times, even correcting, records, where it is manifest that an error was made. In the administration of the pension laws every pre-sumption is in favor of the claimant that can be called in to his aid, and the papers he files become public records to which he, er his attorney may have ready access If a medical examination is required to test the claimant's physical condition, this is done at public expense by a board of three surgeons who are appointed by the comtion of members of Congress, and who meet at convenient points in the various political divisions of the states, usually at the county seats.

An Attorney Not Essential. It is not now necessary, and never has been absolutely so, that a claimant for any pension under the law should have an attorney to represent him. It is always better, perhaps, to have one who knows the law to arrange the papers, make out the application and attend to filing affidavits, etc., but this is not necessary. As far as possible the bureau answers quickly any call made by a claimant and renders him aid in informing him as fully as may be as to just what is necessary to complete his claim, telling him the necessary evidence and why that on file is insufficient

for the purpose required.

As every section of the country is inter ested either in a direct or indirect manner in pensions, a short resume of the method best adapted to secure a pension to a de-serving applicant will not be without general interest. As a rule pension money passes into the hands of needy persons and is quickly expended in the community for

the necessities of life. The first pension to be considered will be that under what is known as the "general law." which grants a pension for service in the regular army as well as for service in any war in which the country may have been engaged, including the war with Spain, and it also applies to members of the navy and marine corps.

Under the General Law. The statute provides that where a soldier

incurred an injury in or contracted disease during his military service for the United States he shall be entitled to a pension for such injury or disease in a measure gauged by his inability to perform manual labor resulting from such cause. If he is totally disabled for the performance of any man-ual labor he is entitled to \$30 per month, and from that on down to \$6 per month, according to the grade of the injury or dis-

If a claimant was injured of contracted disease during his military service and in line of duty, and can prove it by two or three credible witnesses, who know what they testify to, and can furnish medical evidence of the existence of disability at and after discharge to date of filing claim, a claimant should have no difficulty in securing a pension under the general law. Widow's Claim Under the General Law

When a soldier dies from a disease contracted or an injury incurred during his military service, or from pathological results of said injury or disease, or from a disability interwoven with or intimately connected with same, his widow is entitled to a pension of \$12 per month from the date of his death, so long as she remains his widow. A widow is required by law to show that she is the lawful widow of the soldler; that her marriage with the soldier was in accordance with law, and that no impediment existed at the time of the marriage: that she has not remarried since the death of the soldier, and that the soldier's death was caused by his military service. All this is a matter of evidence which may be supplied by the claimant in the shape of affidavits from parties who know.

Minor's Claim Under the General Law. If a soldier dies because of injuries received or disease contracted during his military service and leaves no widow surviving him, but does leave minor children, under the age of sixteen years at the time of his death, such minor children aré entitled to a pension, which may be applied for by a duly appointed guardian. Blanks for such application may be secured as in other cases, and the guardian is required to show his authority; that the children

Between H and I Streets.

You Need Not Close the Old Account Before Opening a New One.

25% DISCOUNT

THIS WEEK ONLY

Special-For this week only we will allow a straight discount

of 25% from our regular marked prices on the lines enumerated

above. And as a special feature for this month of January we

will arrange the easiest credit terms ever named by any credit

house in Washington. New patrons will find many pleasant sur-

prises, and our old patrons need not close up their present ac-

817-819-821-823 7th St. N.W.,

On Fine Bedroom Furniture, Brass and

Iron Bedsteads, Odd Dressers in Oak,

Enameled, Mahogany and Bird's

Eye Maple, Parlor Rockers

counts before opening new ones.

they are entitled to pension under the gen-eral law. The relationship must be estab-lished, and the facts required as in a wid-ow's claim, regarding cause of death, etc.,

The Act of June 27, 1890.

Much the largest percentage of pensions

now granted come under the provisions of

the above act. The law provides that where

a soldier served ninety days or more dur-

ing the war of the rebellion and was honor-

ably discharged therefrom, and is incapaci-

tated from earning a support by manual

labor from any cause, not due to his own vicious habits, is entitled to a pension of

from \$6 to \$12 per month. Blank applica-tions under this law can be secured in the

same way as in the other cases. If the evi-dence shows that claimant is one-half in-

capacitated for earning a support by manual labor he is entitled to \$6 per month, and, if totally incapacitated, to \$12

per month, and if two-thirds, to \$8 per

month, and so on.

It will be noted that this act applies only

to soldiers who served in the war of the

In a widow's claim under this law it must

to the passage of the act (June 27, 1830), and that she has no income aside from her

daily labor in excess of \$250 per year. She

must also prove the essential facts as under

the general law, except that she is not required to show that her husband's army service caused his death. This is true of minors and dependent relatives, it being

only essential under this law to show pres-

ent dependence, together with the other essential facts of pedigree.

Of course, at any time after a pension has been granted and the rate is below the

maximum provided by law the claimant may file a claim for increase on blanks sup-

plied for the purpose. After a claim is once established the increase dates from the date

of a medical certificate of a board of ex-amining surgeons showing the increase.

A pension claim is always open for the

claim is rejected in which the evi-

reception of new and material evidence go ing to the cause of rejection. In the administration of the pension laws no bars

dence warrants an allowance.

J. D. WHELPLEY.

THE STORM SIGNALS.

Test of Their Value to Be Made in

Chicago Court.

The right of a ship to sail out in the open

sea when storm signals are flying is to be

attains the honor of making a test of this

novel question is the schooner Emily B.

Maxwell, and the Heywood Rattan Com-

The Maxwell sailed out of Charlevoix

Mich., September 11, 1900, for Chicago

with a cargo of lumber. Storm signals

were flying, but when the Maxwell left the

weather was fine and pleasant. Five hours

and her deckload, owned by the Heywood

In trying this case Judge Kohlsaat will

port during a pleasant day when storm sig-nals are flying. Lake captains have never

yet found out whether it was their duty to go and run the risk of facing a bad

storm or stay in port and run another risk of losing valuable time. In the Maxwell

case there are some side issues of barome ter, &c., but the main point is the reliabil

SECRET ROOMS OF ENGLAND.

Trap Doors, Swinging Pictures and

"Priests' Holes."

There lived long ago, in the old troublous

times, a Jesuit named Nicholas Owen, who

devoted the greater part of his life to con-

structing hiding places for persecuted

priests. The places were called "priests'

holes," and were made in various ways

allowed to bias the choice of hiding holes

in those who designed them, for the more

remarkable the place the less likelihood

there was of its being discovered. One

house would have its secret room in a

chimney, entered from the hearthstone, though cases are recorded in which a chimney pot unsullied by smoke has led to the detection of the more smoke has led to the

detection of the prey; another would utilize a sliding or swinging picture, like that one in Lyme Hall. Cheshire; an innocent-look-

At Upton Court a curious place for con-

cealment exists in one of the gables close

It is triangular in shape and is opened by a spring bolt that can be unlatched by

pulling a string which runs through a tiny hole pierced in the framework of the door

hole pierced in the framework of the door of the adjoining room. The door of the hiding place swings upon a pivot and externally is thickly covered with plaster so as to resemble the rest of the wall, and is so solid that when sounded there is no hollow sound from the cavity behind, where, no doubt, the crucifix and sacred vessels were secreted.

ity of the weather signals.

From the London Daily Mail.

pany is the concern forcing the issue.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

een brought.

appear that she married the soldier

rebellion.

Ladies' Desks, Suit

Chairs and

Blankets.

Sussex, is a good example. CHILDREN AND NEWSPAPERS.

cuted priests would fill several volumes, and for thrilling excitement that of Father

Blount at Scotney Castle, the old house of the Darralls on the borders of Kent and

CREDIT

Harm in Reading Good Daily Publications. the Milwaukee Sentinel.

CREDIT HOUSE,

In a recent article in a current magazine there is a protest against the newspaper reading child. "It is a deplorable fact that of late years a number of excellent magazines for children have been discontinued," says the writer, who goes on to show that the vogue of the newspaper has shortened the term of childhood and made it impossible to maintain juvenile periodicals.

It is impossible to prevent a boy or a girl from learning the facts of life. They come, prematurely perhaps, in a hundred different ways outside the columns of the newspaper. Much premature knowledge is gathered at school. The streets, the theater, the public conveyances-all furnish sights and scenes that reveal much to the inquiring youthful mind. While it is to be regretted that the accounts of crimes and murders must be printed, these are actu-alities that cannot be ignored. The child that is old enough to read about what is happening in the world is old enough to begin to understand something of the many-sided phases of humanity. The ephemeral contents of the daily paper present much that is instructive. In-deed, in some schools the lessons in current events are as important as any on the list of regular studies. Contemporan-eous history, rightly read, is not less in-structive than that which deals with an-

cient and mediaeval times.
Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should choose the best journals and teach their children to read about matters of general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but it is vain to prevent the newspaper-reading child from existing. Since he has been ant proving by his claim at any time that evolved, it is well to respect his existence and to supply him with the best intellec-tual food for his twentieth century mind. he can secure the needed evidence. Every facility is given him, and it is rare indeed

Park Lions Play Foot Ball.

From the New York Sun Visitors to the lion house in the Central Park menagerie have noticed that Dewey and Manila, the two-year-old lions, have developed a great fondness for foot ball. and Director Smith has given each of them a wooden ball to play with. The two occupy adjoining cages, and when they get tested in the United States circuit court warmed up in the sport they make more here at an early date. The vessel which noise than is to be heard in an East Side bowling alley, and apparently they get more fun out of it than the players in a Harvard-Yale foot ball game. As soon as one starts rolling the ball the other one jumps up in its cage and does likewise. Dewey, the lion, gives the ball a whack with his right paw and the ball strikes the side of the cage with a great bang and bounds back, when he tries to catch it. He has great muscular power, and the force of his "kicking" would make a foot ball play Company, was swept overboard. It was valued at \$1,000, for which amount suit has er envious. At times he will catch the hall his paws and roll on the floor with it as though other players were piling upon him to get it from him. The playfulness of the be called upon to pronounce on the relia-bility of the storm warnings sent out by the weather bureau. He will have to de-termine the duties of a captain who is in

two animals is very unusual, Director Sr says, for lions of their age.

Story of the American Flag. From the Boston Journal. Few persons have noticed the interesting evolution of our flag of the stripes and the stars as depicted in the armory of the Ancients (Ancient and Honorable Artillery), at the top of old Faneull Hall. Most persons

are familiar with the story of Mrs. Ross and the making of the first flag of the free But evidently it was not Mrs. Ross who originated the idea of the stripes. Down in the armory of the Ancients you will see the broad red flag with the old English cross in its field. Next a very similar flag, except that the broad red becomes broad blue, with no red but in the cross itself on the white field. Next the white flag with its pine tree and "Appeal to Heaven," whence came our own state banner. Ther with the greatest skill and ingenuity, in the principal Catholic houses all over England.

As Allen Fea shows no precedents were ground. The next flag has the red and white longitudinal stripes, but in the field there are the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, worked out in red upon a white ground. The next flag restores the blue to the field. It, too, has the longitudinal re-and white stripes and the combined crosse of St. George and St. Andrew, as in the British Jack, worked out in red and white upon a blue field. It was not until after that, upon the assertion of independence that, upon the assertion of independence by the colonies, that Mrs. Ross' flag ap-peared, and apparently she only substi-tuted for the double crosses the circle of thirteen stars upon the blue field. The red, white and blue and the red and white stripes were all in the flag generations be-fore Mrs. Ross was born, as the collection of the Ancients demonstrates ing "settle" would prove the entrance to a hole, or a false floor would accommodate of the Ancients demonstrates.

WHAT IS IT FOR?

tarrh, Pains and Soreness in the head and chest, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, General Prostration and WHAT DOES IT DO?

rield to ordinary treatment.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or malled on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAHAED FREE.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

no doubt, the crucifix and sacred vessels were secreted. Not far off, in an upper garret, is a hiding place in the thickness of the wall, large enough to contain a man standing upright. Like the other, the door or entrance forms part of the plaster wall. Again, in one of the passages of this curious old mansion art further evidences of the hardships to which. Roman priests were subjected—a trap in the floor, which can only be opened by pulling up what exteriorly appears to be the head of one of the nails of the flooring. By raising this a spring is released and a trap door opened, revealing a large hole with a narrow ladder leading down into it. When this hiding place was discovered in 1830 its contents were significant, viz., a crucifix and two ancient petronels. lems of value and interest to the navy which cannot properly be left to private enterprise to solve. Much pressure has been brought to bear upon the Navy Department by the great manufacturing interests throughout the country, and also by the scientific colleges and shipbuilders, to have the navy undertake this important work, and Admiral Melville has himself pointed out important military reasons that make it desirable that the government should not be obliged to rely on outside experimenters for this experimental work. But besides being a benefit to the navy proper, the proposed plant will be of immense service in solving problems of the greatest importance to manufacturing interests, and in stimulating the inventive genlus of the navy. If a soldier dies from injuries received or disease contracted during his military service. But besides being a benefit to the navy proper, the proposed plant will be of immense service in solving problems of the greatest importance to manufacturing interests, and in stimulating the inventive genlus of the navy. If a soldier dies from injuries received or disease contracted during his military service. But besides being a benefit to the navy proper, the proposed plant will be of immense service in solving problems of the greatest importance to manufacturing interests, and in stimulating the inventive genlus of the navy. If a soldier dies from injuries received or disease contracted during his military service, and leaves no widow or minor children for the navy into fine the passages of this curious old mansion are further evidences of the hardships to which can only be opened to show his authority; that the children for their survives; that the soldier, which Roman priests were subjected—a the full whellow; that the children for their survives; that the soldier for the lawful which. Roman priests were subjected—a the full whellow; that the children for full whellow; that the soldier is a spring is released and a trap door opened, revealing a large hole with a narrow ladder K. Rawson, William E. Curtis. "The present officers are: President, Clarence G. Allen; secretary, Dr. Howard Fisher; vice presidents, Andrew C. Shannon, Col. James L. Lusk, Sanford N. Whitewell; treasurer, Mr. Clephane. "This idea of organizing 'men's' clubs in the churches is spreading throughout the country," concluded Dr. Hamlin. "Since the 'Ploneer' club, by that I mean the club of the Church of the Covenant, has been in existence I have personally mailed copies of our constitution and by-laws to churches stitutes, which are merely malt extracts in name, and have no intrinsic value.